DANILOV, N

SUBJECT: USSR/Mining

127-10-15/24

AUTHOR: Danilov, N.M., Mining Engineer

TITLE: Drilling and Blasting Works in the Quarries of the Yelenovka Mining Administration (Buro-vzryvnyye raboty na kar'yerakh Yelenovskogo rudoupravleniya)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1957, #10, pp 63-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Benches from 10 to 16 m high are used in the stripping and mining systems in the limestone quarries of the Yelenovka Mining Administration. The deposit is an approximately 217 m thick limestone formation of the Lower-Carboniferous period with an 8 to 14° dip angle.

Bore holes are drilled with BY-2" drilling machines. Boring bars are 8 to 10.5 m long and 150 mm in diameter.

They are loaded manually with powder-like ammonite #6. Up to 100 holes charged with up to 40 tons of explosives are blasted simultaneously. The yield of rocks amounts to 113.5 tons per one meter of bore holes. The consumption of explosives amounts to 0.364 kg per cu m of separated rocks.

Card 1/2

127-10-15/24

TITLE: Drilling and Blasting Works in the Quarries of the Yelenovka Mining Administration (Buro-vzryvnyye raboty na kar'yerakh Yelenovskogo rudoupravleniya)

The article contains 1 figure
No references are cited.

ASSOCIATION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: No date indicated

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress

Card 2/2

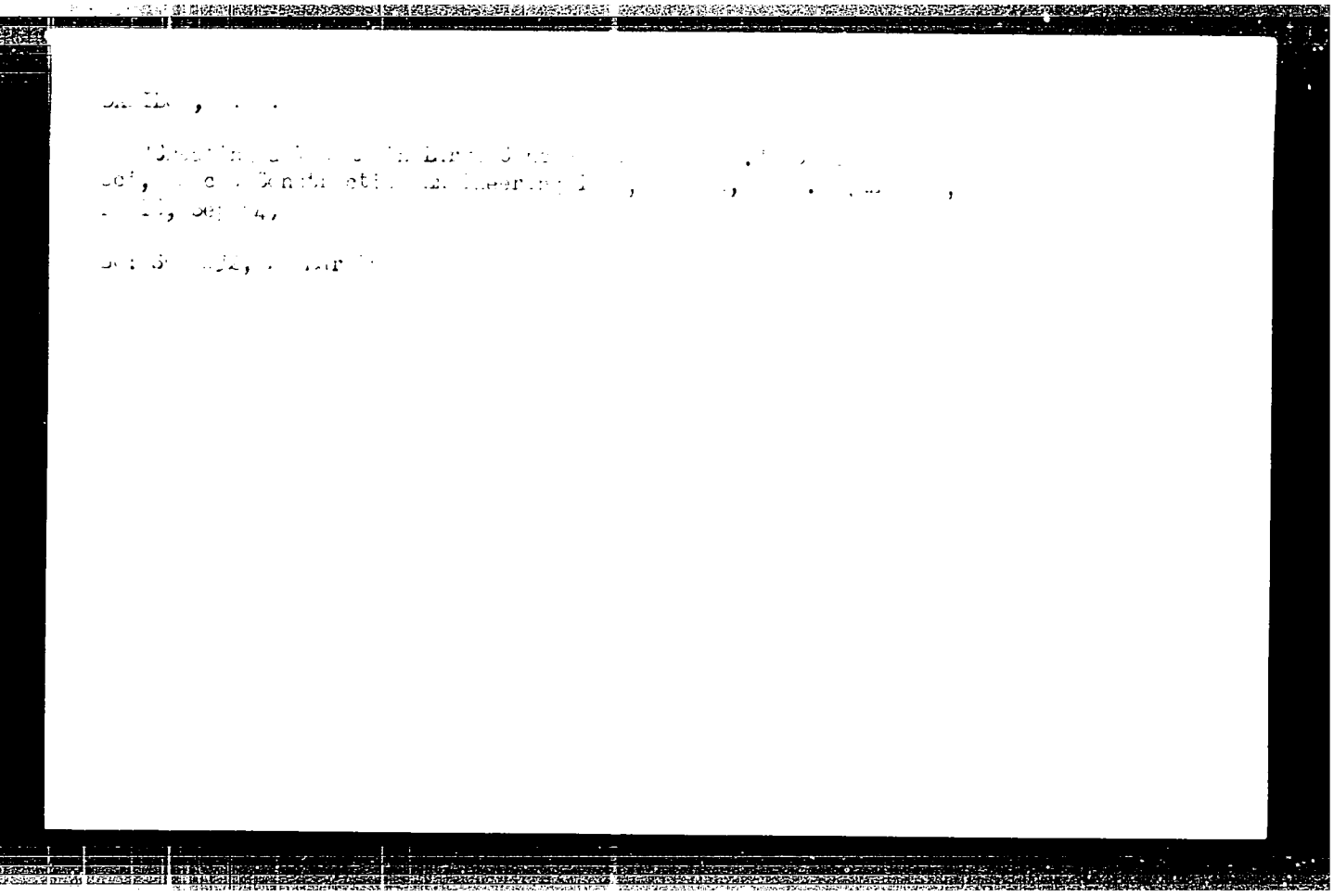
TURUTA, N.U., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALIMULIN, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRASNOPOL'SKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ONISHCHENKO, V.Ya., inzh.; DANILOV, N.M., inzh.; KARPINSKAYA, A.V., inzh.; PANCHENKO, D.F., inzh.

Effectiveness of blasting systems in flux limestone quarries. Vzryv. delo no.57/14:181-185 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti UkrSSR i Dokuchayevskiy flyuso-dolomitnyy kombinat.

TURUTA, N.U., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRASNOPOL'SKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PANCHENKO, D.F.; DANILOV, N.M.

System of blasting in "diagonal rows" in flux limestone quarries. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:70-71 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)



UTENKOV, V.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVIKOV, V.N., inzhener; BUBENIN, V.A., inzhener; DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; BEGAK, B.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; VOLKOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Hardening concrete by the use of additives of calcium chloride under cold weather conditions] Tverdenie betona s dobavkami khloristogo kal'tsiia pri otritsatel'noi temperature. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1955. 39 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii stroitel'stva.

(Concrete) (Lime, Chloride of)

DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, V.A., inzhener; TEMKIN, L.Ye., redaktor; UDOD, V.Ya., redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Production of precast reinforced concrete elements and parts in construction yards] Proizvodstvo sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii i detalei na poligonakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1955. 76 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Precast concrete)

DANILOV, N.N.

KIKOTI, G.P., inzhener; SKVORTSOV, S.G., inzhener; ORENTLIKHER, L.P., inzhener; DANILOV, N.N., inzhener; FOMIN, F.M., inzhener.

Making large panel wall slabs from gypsum concrete in vertical forms using vibration drainage and vacuum processes. Rats. i izobr.predl.v strei. no.121:12-17 '55. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Trest "Streitel'" (for Kiketi, Skvortsov, Orentlikher, Danilov)
2.Trest TSentrestankostroy (for Fomin, Dobrzhanskiy).
(Walls) (Concrete slabs)

KIKOTI, G.P., inzhener; OBENTLIKHER, L.P.; DANILOV, N.N., inzhener.

Making large-panel walls on the construction site. Mekh.trud.rab. 9 no.2:21-23 F'55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Walls)

DANILOV,N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

American experience in manufacturing precast concrete slabs in construction yards . (From: Journal of the American Concrete Institute, vol.24, no.9, May, 1953) Stroi.prom.33 no.8:43-44 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)

(United States--Concrete slabs)

DANILOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKOLAYEV, V.A., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; YUDINA, L.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Precast reinforced concrete in foreign countries] Sbornyi zhelezo-beton za rubezhom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1956. 81 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Precast concrete construction)

DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Experience in using precast prestressed reinforced concrete frames in constructing industrial buildings. Stroi.prom. 34 no.5:46-47 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Great Britain--Reinforced concrete construction)

DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Industrial methods of building apartment houses in France.
Stroi.prom. 34 no.10:42-45 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(France--Apartment houses)

OGIYEVICH, Vladimir Alekseyevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; UDOD, V.Ia., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; STEPANOVA, E.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Automatic concrete mixing continuous-action equipment] Avtomatizirovannye betonosmesitel'nye ustanovki nepreryvnogo deistviia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.i arkhit., 1957. 155 p. (MIRA 10:10)

(Mixing machinery) (Automatic control)

KRYLOV, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DANILOV, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using concretes with chloride salt additives on the experimental construction yard of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station. Stroi. prom. 35 no.1:33-37 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Concrete)

AUTHORS: [illegible]khov, B. [illegible], Doctor of Technical Sciences; Danilov, [illegible], Candidate of Technical Sciences and [illegible]reyter, A.[illegible], Engineer

TITLE: Application of the Method of Reducing the Amount of Cement in the Concrete Mixture for Hydrotechnical Structures (Primeneniye metoda [illegible] betonnoy [illegible] v gidrotekhnicheskom stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, [illegible], Nr [illegible], pp [illegible]

ABSTRACT: Existing methods of concreting solid constructions have many defects, the most important of which are: large expenditure of cement - up to [illegible] kg for 1 m of concrete; necessity of building large plants to prepare the required concrete mixture; high labor requirements for placing and vibrating the concrete. The authors describe a method which they have been working on since 19[illegible]. This method consists of laying a layer of coarse stone fillers on a layer of concrete. This filler is then forced to penetrate into the concrete layer by special vibrating mechanisms. This kind of concrete by its composition is like a stony monolith, and excludes the possibility of being of inferior quality. By this method, up to [illegible] % of the cement is replaced; it increases the speed

Card 1/[illegible]

Application of the Method of Reducing the Amount of Cement in the Concrete Mixture for Hydrotechnical Structures

of concreting without increasing the plant's capacity, thereby reducing costs. Tests made in the laboratories of the Kafedra ekonomiki i organizatsii stroitel'stva VISI imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (The Chair of Economy and Organization of Building of VISI imeni V.V. Kuybyshev) with such reduced concrete showed that: a) the strength of the reduced concrete was 1.1 - 1.3 times greater than that of normal concrete and the cement expenditure was reduced from [illegible] to 130 kg for 1 cu m of concrete; b) the density of the reduced concrete was very high, no shells or dry contacts were found; c) the strength of concrete increased with the amount of filler added. Special types of vibrators must be manufactured to ensure the penetration of the filler into the concrete and the packing of such concrete. At present the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut VNIIStroydormash (Scientific Research Institut of VNIIStroydormash) has built an experimental platform vibrator

Card 1/

Application of the Method of Reducing the Amount of Cement in the Concrete Mixture for Hydrotechnical Structures

with horizontal oscillation, which is now being tested on the Pukhtarma HPP
There is 1 photo, 1 table and 1 diagram

1. Concrete--Costs 2. Concrete--Preparation 3. Power plants --Construction

Card 3/3

SOV/98-58-12-5/21

AUTHORS: Ukhov, B.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Yeletskiy, N.?., Chief Engineer of the Irtyshgesstroy; Danilov, N.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Shreyber, A.K., Engineer

TITLE: Experience Gained From Concreting Massive Blocks by the Method of Adding Stones to the Concrete Mixture (Opyt betonirovaniya massivnykh blokov metodom otoshcheniya betonnoy smesi)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 24 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the program approved by the Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye i Glavgidrostroymontazh MES (Technical Administration and Glavgidrostroymontazh of the MES) and coordinated with the Leningradskoye otdeleniye GIDEP (Leningrad Branch of the GIDEP) and the management of the Bukhtarminskaya GES (the Bukhtarma Hydroelectric Power Plant), Irtyshgesstroy carried out (in cooperation with the "Orgenergostroy" Institute and the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva - the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute imeni V.V. Kuybyshev,

Card 1/2

Experience Gained From Concreting Massive Blocks by the Method of Adding Stones to the Concrete Mixture

research work using vibrators for the pounding of stones into the concrete mixture. In addition to the authors of this article, the following persons carried out the research work: K.F. Kurnosenko, P.I. Gluzhge, Yu.A. Il'ichev, S.I. Varzhev and M.I. Ovsyannikov. The following vibrators were tested: 1) a hand vibrator, 2) a vibrator block, and 3) a heavy vibrator of the type S-489. There are 2 photos, 1 diagram, and 1 table.

Card 2/2

UKHOV, B.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHREYBER, A.K., inzh.

Using the method of thinning out the concrete mix in hydraulic engineering construction. Gidr. stroi. 27 no.8:15-18 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Dams)

DANILOV, N.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHREYBER, A.K., inzh.; PERFILOV, I.F., inzh., red.

[Structural elements made of lean concrete] Stroitel'nye konstruktsii iz ottoshchennogo betona. Moskva, 1959. 15 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
(Concrete products)

DANILOV, N.N.

Materials on the feeding of land birds in the Arctic Urals.
Trudy Sal. stats. UFAN SSSR no.1:387-389 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ural Mountains--Birds--Food)

15(6) SOV/98-59-7-5/

AUTHOR: Danilov, N. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Bocharov, V. I., Engineer

TITLE: The Use of Infra-Red Rays in the Manufacture of Combined Reinforced Concrete

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experiments described in this article were conducted at the NIIZh concrete research station. Three types of infra-red radiators suitable for use in the production of reinforced concrete are discussed here in detail: 500 watt electric lamps (Fig 1); flat metal generators, produced by the V. V. Kuybyshev M S works (Fig 2); and carborundum rods of various diameters. Experiments show that the flat metal generators radiate the most uniform warm stream and are in general most suitable for industrial use. Table 1 contains details of durability tests carried out on various types of infra-red treated concrete, while Table 2 shows the results of further experiments made on isothermically pre-exposed concrete. Conclusions drawn from the tests are: 1) the most suitable

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The Use of Infra-Red Rays in the Manufacture of Combined Reinforced Concrete

temperature for the exposure of concrete is 70-80°C; 2) prolongation of pre-exposure beyond setting-point of cement has no effect on durability; and 3) the raising of the temperature of the concrete in the initial stages is also to no avail. The apparatus for radiation tests consisted of a detachable panel with infra-red ray generators, mounted on a moving metal dolly, shown in Fig 3. A description of an actual infra-red treatment process used in the production of corrugated roof-sheeting, carried out at the Kuybyshev Hydro-Electric Board, follows, metal frames equipped with 16 radiators with a total power of 35 kw being inserted between the sheets. Information concerning the temperatures and electric power involved conclude the article, in addition to a general resumé stressing the industrial potential of the process. There are 2 tables, 3 diagrams, and 1 graph.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5129

Danilov, Nikolay Nikolayevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Vadim Ivanovich Bocharov, Engineer

Primeneniye infrakrasnykh luchey pri proizvodstve sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy i detaley (Application of Infrared Rays in the Production of Sectional Ferroconcrete Constructions and Components) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1960. 69 p. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V. Ya. Udod; Tech. Ed.: L. M. Osenko; Sci. Ed.: K. S. Nekrasov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for technical personnel in construction, design, and scientific research organizations.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the use of infrared rays for the thermal treatment of concrete used in the production of sectional ferroconcrete structures. The following are considered: results of testing infrared-ray generators (including

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recently produced models), methods and results of investigating the qualitative characteristics of concrete whose hardening process has been intensified by infrared rays, the introduction of new techniques into production, and technical and economic data concerning the effectiveness of applying infrared rays to sectional ferroconcrete production. Recommendations regarding the practical application of the infrared-ray technique in plants and construction yards are also given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 10 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction 3

Ch. I. Modern Establishments Producing Sectional Ferroconcrete Constructions and Components 5

Ch. II. Intensification of Concrete Hardening by Infrared Rays 10

S/097/60/000/011/005/007
A053/A029

AUTHORS: Danilov, N. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Bocharov, V. I., Engineer

TITLE: Experiments With Radiant Energy Used for Thermic Treatment of Structures

PERIODICAL: Beton i zhelezobeton, 1960, No. 11, pp. 519-521

TEXT: Experimental investigations with infrared rays used for thermic treatment of open surfaces of concrete elements showed that the best results are obt by imparting to the concrete a temperature between 70 and 90°C. Thermi ment should not be started before the concrete has commenced setting ater effect is obtained from radiation in closed or semiclosed compartme , in which case the temperature rises more quickly in the material exposed to radiation and the moisture is better retained which is beneficial to the hardening process of the concrete. Multi-cavity plates lend themselves particularly well to infrared thermic treatment. In this case rod-shaped metal generators of infrared rays are introduced inside the cavities. The basic part of this generator is a 12 - 25 mm steel tube on which

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S/097/60/000/011/005/007
A053/A029

Experiments With Radiant Energy Used for Thermic Treatment of Structures

over an asbestos insulation a Nichrome wire is wound, which heats up to 750 - 800°C. The full production cycle of multi-cavity plates lasts 11 hours: 3 hours allowed for preliminary concrete setting, 4 hours for infrared thermic treatment, 4 hours for allowing the plate to cool in the mold. The infrared thermic treatment is also being applied to the production of sectional 18-m reinforced concrete beams. A trial stand was assembled and tested by Mosoblstroy No. 7. Thermic treatment is performed from two sides (top and bottom) in a semi-closed compartment. The radiation devices are placed under the metal casing and under the hood which is placed over the mold, they are fed from an a-c net of 220 v. The hood which covers the beam during thermic treatment consists of three sections: a rectangular one for the central part of the mold and two trapezoid shaped hoods for the two supporting ends. The weight of each section of the hood does not exceed 700 kg. The production of 18-m sectional beams in the Mosoblstroy No. 7 Plant is done in three shifts. After the mold has been filled with concrete the top surface is covered with a polyamide film and the hood placed over the mold. Four hours after the form has been filled with concrete, the

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S/097/60/000/011/005/007
A053/A029

Experiments With Radiant Energy Used for Thermic Treatment of Structures

thermi : treatment is being started and lasts 12 hours. After 5 hours of heatin,; a temperature of 95 - 90°C in the concrete is obtained; isothermic heatin,; continues during 7 hours at a temperature of the concrete of 85 ±5°C. The consumption of electric power for the thermic treatment of one beam amounts to 510 - 525 kw-hr. One of the principal advantages of the infrared thermi : treatment consists in the economy of time, labor (26 %) and cost (28 %). This method does away entirely with steam chambers, boilers, etc., required for thermic steam treatment. The infrared thermic treatment is being extended to the production of long girders and of panels produced in vertical frame molds. There are 4 photographs, 2 diagrams and 1 graph.

Card 3/3

DANILOV, N.N., insh.; SHREYBER, A.K., insh.

Method for making lean concrete in winter. Suggested by N.N. Danilov, A.K. Shreiber. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.16:18-21 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Po materialam Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta im. V.V.Kuybysheva i instituta Orgenergostroy Ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR.
(Concrete--Cold weather conditions)

DANILOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHREYBER, Andrey Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TRET'YAKOV, A.K., nauchnyy red.; MAKAROVA, L.V., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn. red.

[Concrete construction]Proizvodstvo betonnykh rabot. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 237 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Concrete construction)

DANILOV, N.S. (Novosibirsk); KUPRIYENKO, P.L. (Novosibirsk); MALININ, N.I. (Novosibirsk); RABOTNOV, Yu.N. (Novosibirsk); SHUBIN, I.A. (Novosibirsk)

Program-controlled machine for investigating deformations of plastics under complexly stressed state conditions. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:20-24 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

L 1320-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)
JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5022176 UR/0032/65/031/009/1136/1138
539.376:1.05

54
51
B

AUTHOR: Prishchepionok, L. A.; Danilov, N. S.
44 55 44 55

TITLE: A machine for testing metal creep under multiaxial stress
44 55 14

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 9, 1965, 1136-1138

TOPIC TAGS: metal test, metal stress, metallurgic testing machine, automatic programming, creep, test instrumentation

ABSTRACT: In contrast to existing machines for testing metals for creep under multiaxial stress, the present authors propose a test machine which makes it possible to record automatically not only the x-axis but also the y-axis strain of a test piece at temperatures up to 600C. Furthermore, with this method, a constant mode of stress is maintained during application of the load (axial force up to 1600 kg and internal pressure up to 500 kg/cm^2). With manual control of the machine only linear axial force and internal pressure programs are possible. However, when a programming circuit is switched in, almost any arbitrary program may be introduced. Furthermore, the switching in of a circuit to maintain constant axial strain will make it possible to conduct experiments on stress

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L 1320-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022176

3

relaxation. The machine and its components are described in detail. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gidrodinamiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Hydrodynamics, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GADZHIKULIYEV, A.S.; DANILOV, N.V., prof., nauchnyy rukovoditel'; MIKHAYLOV, B.N., nauchnyy rukovoditel'

Effect of the sulfide water of spring No.1 at the Sernovodsk-Kavkazskiy Health Resort on the secretory and evacuatory function of the stomach. Vop. kur. fizioter. i lech fiz. kul't. 28 no.5:442-446 S-O '63. (MIRA 17:9)

DANILOV, N. V.

29236 K teorii serdechnoy deyatel'nosti. V sb: Nauch. sessiya Akad. nauk UzSSR 24-28 yanv. 1949 g. Doklady Med. Sek-tsii. Tashkent, 1949, s. 19-36. - Bibliogr: 35 nazv.

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

DANILOV, N. V.

1. N. V. DANILOV, PROF., P. I. DANILOV, A. [illegible]

2. USSR (600)

4. Cardiovascular System

7. Materials for studying the action of adrenaline [illegible] the cardiovascular system of man. Latv. SSR Zin. Akad. Vestis no. 7. 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology FD-1342

Card 1/1 Pub. 33-20/25

Author Danilov, N. V., Pavule, A. I., and Meznulis, I. P.

Title Optical polygraph

Periodical Fiziol. zhur, 4, 4 7-500, Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract Optical polygraph is an apparatus used for measuring arterial pulse, cardiac rhythm, respiratory movements, and maximum and minimum arterial pressure. It is possible to determine venous pressure by raising the sensitivity of plethysmographic recordings. The apparatus consists of photo-kymograph and auxiliary parts. Photographic recordings are made with the aid of optical capsules on photographic paper up to 150 mm in width. Diagrams

Institution Chair of Normal Physiology, Riga Medical Institute and Section of Morphology and Physiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Sciences, Latvian SSR

Submitted April 1, 1954

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 195?, 3?3?

Author : Danilov, N.V.
Inst :

Title : Functional Changes in the Cardio-Vascular System

Orig Pub: V.sb. Zdravookhr. Sov. Latvii. 11, Riga, 195?. 21-37.

Abstract: Survey of literature and original observations on the problem of functional changes in the cardio-vascular system during digestion.

Card : 1/1

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological), T
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27068

Author : Danilov, N.V., Danilova, T.I., Lurynya, M.K., Mezhulys, I.P.

Inst : AS USSR

Title : On Changes of Unconditioned Reflexes in Different Functional Condition of the Cerebral Cortex of Large Hemispheres.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistemy, M.-L., AN SSSR, 1957, 223-228

Abstract : At the time of production of acid conditioned reflex (CR) in dog, unconditioned secretion of saliva and gastric juice decreased. Gastric secretion decreased still more in experiments with differentiation and especially

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration. T-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55640.

Author : Danilov, N. V.
Inst :
Title : A Reflex Mechanism Produced by Changing the Position of the Thorax.

Orig Pub: Fiziol. zh. SSR, 1957, 43, No 4, 317-321.

Abstract: In extremely accurate tests on dogs, the dependence was studied of the thorax position (which was registered by a pneumograph) upon the pressure in the vena cava inferior (which was registred by a special oncograph; picture and description are given in the paper). This dependence was also investigated at the presence of irritations of the sinocarotidic nerve, at heart stoppage, which occurred upon irri-

Card : 1/2

DANILOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich

[Experimental physiology; lectures and demonstrations on the physiology of man and animals] Eksperimental'naia fiziologiia; lektsionnye demonstratsii po fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh. Tashkent (Medgiz) UzSSR, 1960. 202 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(PHYSIOLOGY, EXPERIMENTAL)

DANILOV, N.V.

"Practical work in human and animal physiology"; manual for pedagogical institutes by P.F.Tekutov. Reviewed by N.V.Danilov. Fiziol. zhur. 46 no.6:770 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(PHYSIOLOGY—STUDY AND TEACHING) (TEKUTOV, P.F.)

DANILOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; AKSEL'ROD, M.B., red.; AGZAMOV, K., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual of normal physiology] Praktikum po normal'noi fiziologii. Tashkent, Medgiz UzSSR, 1962. 326 p. (MIRA 16:7)

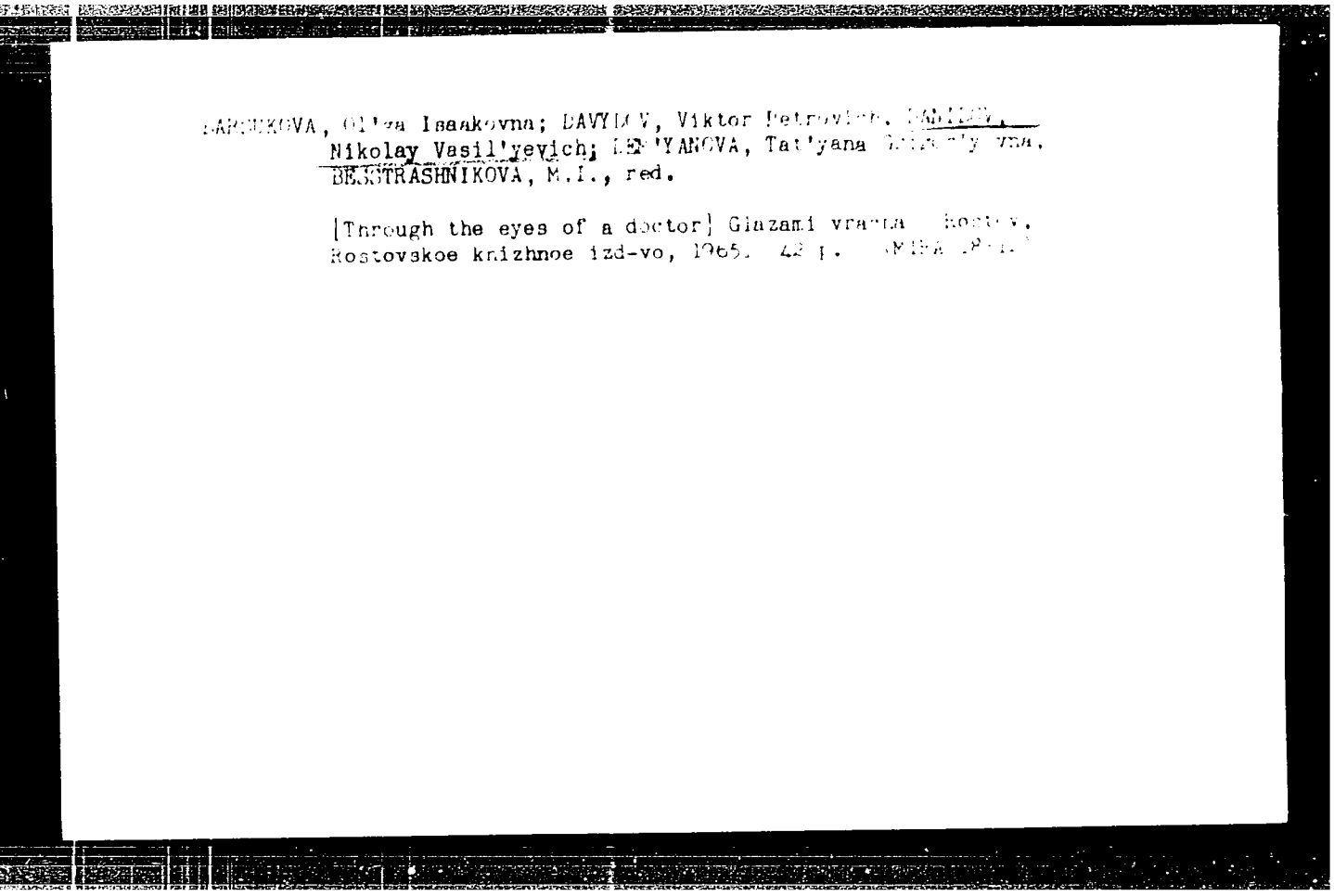
(PHYSIOLOGY—LABORATORY MANUALS)

DANILOV, N.V.

Accelerated method for isolating Pavlov's pouch. Fiziol.zhur. 48 no.12:1521-1522 D '62. (MIRA 16:?)

1. From the Department of Physiology, Medical Institute Rostov-on-Don.

(STOMACH--SURGERY)



LARCHIKOVA, Ol'ga Isaakovna; DAVYDOV, Viktor Petrovich; [illegible], Nikolay Vasil'yevich; LEV'YANOVA, Tat'yana [illegible]yevna; BEKSTRASHNIKOVA, M.I., red.

[Through the eyes of a doctor] Glazami vracha. Rostov, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 42 p. [illegible]

KHALILOV, T.A.; DANILOV, N.Ye.

Derivation of the transfer function of an active differerentiating element. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR.Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.3:117-120 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

DANILOV, O. [Danylov, O.]

On the waterway from Riga to Kherson. Znan. ta pratsia no.9:10-11 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chlen Sovetskogo natsional'nogo ob"yedineniya istorikov nauki i tekhniki.

(Waterways)

DANILOV, O. [Danylov, O.]

Midget libraries. Znan.ta pratsia no.9:32 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Microfilms)

DANILOV, O. [Danylov, O.]

Father of the Russian electric engineering. Znan. ta pratsia no.7:12 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Chlen Radyans'kogo natsional'nogo ob"yednannya istorikiv prirodoznavstva i tekhniki.
(Petrov, Vasilii Vladimirovich, 1761-1834)

DANILOV, O. [Danylov, O.]

First academician. Znan. ta pratsia no.11:14-16 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Chlen Radyans'kogo natsional'nogo ob"yednannya istorikov prirodoznavstva i tekhniki.
(Lomonosov, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1711-1765)

GOLANT, V.Ye.; DANILOV, O.B.; ZHILINSKIY, A.P.

Plasma decomposition in a toroidal magnetic field. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 33 no.9:1043-1054 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina.

BELOUSOVA, L.M.; DANILOV, O.B.; YEL'KINA, I.A.

Optimum operating conditions of an optical quantum generator on a neon-helium mixture. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.3:1111-1113 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut.
(Masers) (Neon) (Helium)

L 19678-65 EWG(j)/EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EEC(t)/T/EWP(t)/
EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(h) Pn-4/Po-4/Pf-4/Pr-4/Peb/Pi-4 AEDC(a)/
SSD/BSD/AEWL/ASD(a)-5/ASD(s)/AFETR/RAEM(a)/AFTC(p)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/IJP(c) WG/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5001818 S/0056/64/047/006/2013/2018

AUTHOR: Belousova, I. M.; Danilov, O. B.; Yermakov, B. A.

TITLE: Angular oscillation modes in an Ne-He laser

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 6, 1964, 2013-2018

TOPIC TAGS: laser, gas laser, neon helium laser, laser beam spectroscopy, laser mode analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors have set out to generate angular modes with higher indices of radial symmetry in a neon-helium laser with internal plane mirrors and to compare their results with those predicted theoretically by L. A. Vaynshteyn (ZhETF, 44, 1050, 1963). The laser frequencies were observed by means of the photoheterodyne method described in an earlier paper (A. T. Forrester, R. A. Gudmundsen, R. O. Johnson, Phys. Rev., 99, 1691, 1955) which is based on the fact that the laser emission receiver, a photomultiplier, operates as a square-law detector. The resonator was 1 m long and the effective diameter of the mirrors was 16 mm. The mirrors were aligned

Card 1/3

within 0.2 angular seconds, polished within $\lambda = 1/400$, and dielectric-coated with a coefficient of reflection of 98.5 $\pm$ 0.5% for wavelengths of approximately 1.15 μ. By suitable choice of hf pumping and gas composition, only one emission line ($\lambda = 11523$ Å) was produced. The spectral analysis of the laser beam was performed by means of infrared filters, the FEU-28 photoelectron multiplier, a 10 Mcs video amplifier, and a panoramic spectroanalyzer. The above equipment was capable of recording difference frequencies from 20 Kcs to 10 Mcs with an accuracy of $\pm$5 Kcs. The following experimental facts were observed: the beat intensity decreases with an increase of beat frequency; variation in the angle of the resonator plates causes a change in the distribution of beat frequencies; 300- and 600-Kcs frequencies were regular; and 3- and 4-Mcs beat frequencies appeared only after many reflections. The conditions for the generation of axial modes indicate that the difference frequency between two fundamental modes ($\Delta\nu = c/4L$, where c is the velocity of light, and 2L is the length of the resonator) lies within the 150 Mcs region. Thus, the difference frequencies observed by the authors are not really beats between axial modes. The presence of beats in the 3—4 Mcs region can be attributed to the following factors: additional diffraction in the damaged mirror di-

19678-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001818

electric zone; formation of new angular modes with smaller diffraction losses; and additional difference frequencies between the E_{0lq} and E_{1lq} modes. Although the value of the beat frequency obtained experimentally by the authors differs from theoretical estimates by 30—50%, it can be considered satisfactory. The dependence of all the recorded beat frequencies on the angular position of the mirrors agrees qualitatively with theoretical computations. This relationship also confirms the possibility of identifying recorded beat frequencies due to the difference frequencies between the axial and angular modes with lowest indices. "The authors thank V. V. Lyubimov for evaluation of experimental results and M. P. Vanyukov for his attention given to their work." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 17Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005 ATD PRESS: 3160

LYKOV, M.V.; LEONCHIK, B.I.; DANILOV, O.L.

How to intensify atomizing drying. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 5 no.12:34-40 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Energeticheskiy institut, Moskva.
(Drying)

LYKOV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; DANILOV, [illegible], inzh.

Use of low-pressure superheated steam as a drying agent. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.8:70-75 Ag '64. (MIRA 17: 2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy sushil'nykh i teploobmennykh ustroystv.

LEONCHIK, B.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dot[illegible]; DAN[illegible], [illegible].I., [illegible], aspirant; [illegible]TINOVA, Ye.T., starshiy na[illegible]

Selecting the methods for drying [illegible]. Tekst. prom. 25 no.1:55-59 Ja '65. ([illegible]RA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy ins[illegible] ([illegible]).
2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-is[illegible] bumazhnoy promyshlennosti (for [illegible]).

L 01932-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019080 UR/0286/65/000/012/0104/0104

AUTHORS: Leonchik, B. I.; Lebedev, P. D.; Danilov, O. L.

TITLE: A method for measuring the mean velocity of the motion of particles in a stream of broadly dispersed gas suspensions. Class 42, No. 172139

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 104

TOPIC TAGS: particle motion, velocity measurement

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring the mean velocity of motion of particles in a stream of broadly dispersed gas suspensions. To simplify the measuring process, the particles are weighed consecutively. Some of the particles are captured in an immobile trap, some in a trap moving at a constant velocity against the stream. The particle velocity is determined from the difference in the weights of the particles captured in the movable and the immobile traps.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MP,MM

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 fjk

L 6512?-65 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021606 UR/0286/65/000/013/0077/0077

AUTHORS: Leonchik, B. I.; Danilov, O. L. 27 B

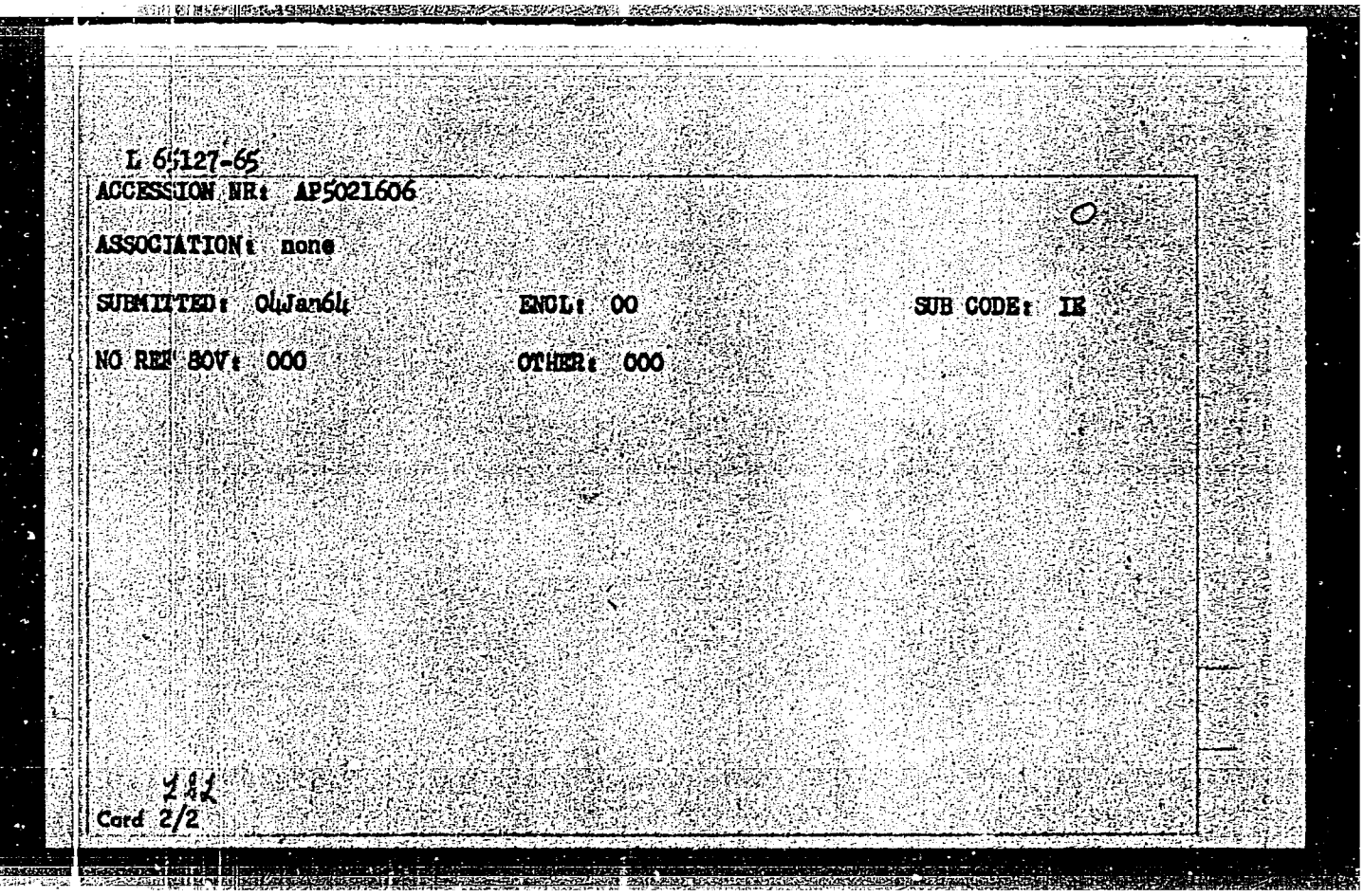
TITLE: A method for measuring the temperature of nonsimilar streams. Class 42, No. 172517

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 77

TOPIC TAGS: measuring instrument, temperature measurement, fluid temperature

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring the temperature of nonsimilar streams, for instance, of gases or liquids, containing dispersed liquids or solid particles. To improve the measurement accuracy, an auxiliary uniform stream with regulated temperature is introduced into the original stream through an adapter. The temperature of the original stream is determined at the moment when the minimum difference is reached between the temperatures measured in the original stream and at the zone of the adapter outlet. To eliminate the influence of the wetting liquids or of adhering particles, the temperature gauges placed in the original stream are continuously wetted by a volatile liquid such as acetone.

Card 1/2



L 6127-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5021606

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GANICH, A.A., inzh.; DANILOV, O.V., inzh.; SLEPAK, S.L., inzh.; YUDINTSEV, M.P., inzh.

New diagram for batching and weighing the charge mixture for high capacity blast furnaces. Stal' 22 no.8:679-683 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

DANILOV, P.

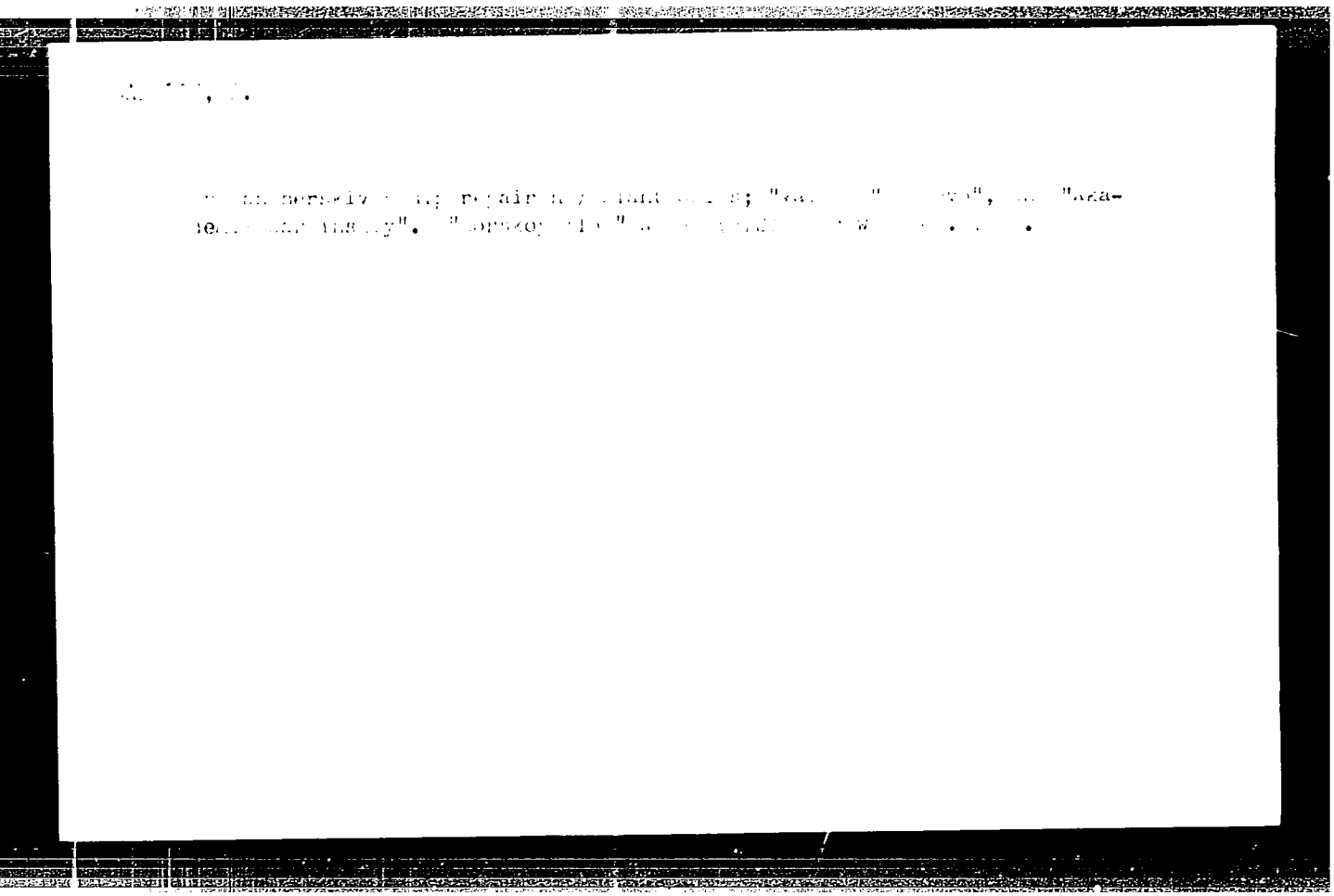
Selection and training of personnel in the savings banks' system.
Fin.SSSR 16 no.9:71-74 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Savings banks) (Finance--Study and teaching)

DANILOV, O.O.

Near the sources of Soviet cartography. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no. 4:7-10 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cartography)

KRUGLOV, Vasiliy Ivanovich; DANILOV, P., otvetstvennyy red.; FILIPPOVA, E., red. izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Savings banks in the U.S.S.R.] Sberegatel'nye kassy v SSSR. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1958. 36 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Saving banks)



DANILOV, P.

Market under a reinforced concrete arch or shell. Na stroi. nos. no.10:36 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Nekrasovskogo rynka, Leningrad.
(Leningrad--Markets)

DANILOV, P.D., elektromonter.

Attachment for the STN-500 welding apparatus. Energetik 4 no.9:28-29 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Electric welding--Equipment and supplies)

S/117/61/000/002/004/0
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Danilov, P. I.

TITLE: Automated count of parts

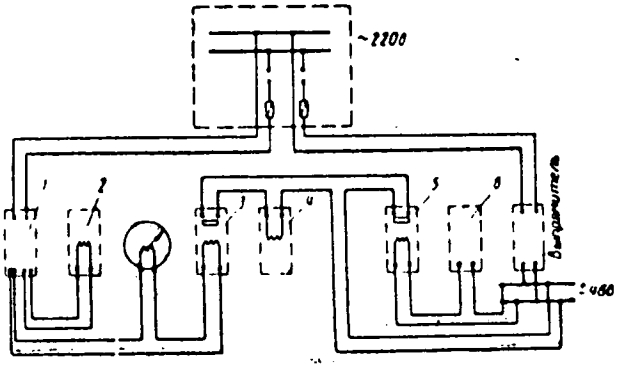
PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 2, 1961, 14

TEXT: At the "Krasnyy Aksay" Plant in Rostov-on-Don a device for the automatic count of parts has been manufactured, the operation principle of which is the following: the metal strip passing the stamp is supported by a mobile plate which, with the aid of a guide pin, closes the contacts of switch 6 (see circuit diagram). The circuit of relay coil 5 is made. Simultaneously the contacts of the relay located in the contact circuit of intermediate relay 3 and the coil of electric pulse counter 4 are made. The component blank is cut off from the metal strip while the contacts of switch 6 are still closed. During the work stroke of the slide block the press body starts to vibrate intensively, as a result of which an emf is induced in the coil of electromagnetic pickup 2. The originating current passing the closed circuit through electronic amplifier 1 is amplified by some thousand times and, flowing through the winding of the coil of intermediate relay 3, closes the contacts. An electric current flows through the circuit of the coil

Card 1/2

Automated count of parts

of electric pulse counter 4, this current being powerful enough to draw the counter armature towards the core and thus operating the counting mechanism. If the metal strip does not touch the mobile part of the contact support the switch contacts do not close and the circuit of relay coil 5 are open. The counter takes into account only those parts and blanks whose dimensions correspond to the technical specifications. Tests carried out on an eccentric press proved the device to operate according to the given specifications. There is 1 figure.



Card 2/2

DANILOV, Petr Ivanovich; RYBAKOV, N.T., red.; GRANOVSKAYA, G.V., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Installation of automatic article-counting devices on press forging equipment]Ustroistvo avtomaticheskogo scheta izdelii na kuznechno-pressovom oborudovanii. Leningrad, 1962. 11 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Pribory i elementy avtomatiki, no.8)
(MIRA 15:12)

(Electronic digital computers) (Forging)

DANILOV, P.I.

Some data on the reproduction of glutton (Gulo gulo L.).
Zool.zhur. 44 no.11:1737-1739 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut biologii Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR,
Petrozavodsk.

DANILOV, P.

DANILOV, P.

From the practical work of Moscow's water supply and sewerage systems. Zhil.-kom.khos. 4 no.4:11-13 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Inzhener-ekonomist Upravleniya vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnogo khozyaystva Mosgorispolkoma.
(Moscow--Water supply) (Water supply--Moscow) (Moscow--Sewerage) (Sewerage--Moscow)

DANILOV, P.M., inzhener-ekonomist.

The Yauza sewage pumping station. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.11:30-31 N '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Moscow--Sewerage) (Pumping stations)

DANILOV, P.M.

BORODIN, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.A., inzhener, retsenzent; DANILOV, P.M., inzhener, retsenzent; VANIN, V.I., inzhener, retsenzent; YAKOVLEV, G.I., dotsent, redaktor; SMOL'YAKOVA, M.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Organization and planning of water-supply and sewerage construction and assembling work] Organizatsiia i planirovanie stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot po vodosnabzheniiu i kanalizatsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1955. 305 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Water supply engineering) (Sewerage)

DANILOV, P.M., inzhener-ekonomist.

On economy in constructing water supply and sewage pipelines.
Gor. khoz.Mosk. 30 no.2:7-12 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Water pipes) (Sewer pipe)

DANILOV, P.M.

Unused resources for economizing in water supply and sewerage engineering. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30 no.3:5-6 Mr '56 (MLRA 9:7)

1.Upravleniye vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnogo khozyaystva Mosgorispolkoma. (Moscow--Water supply engineering) (Moscow--Sewerage)

GORIN, G.S.; DANILOV, P.M.

Purification and use of sewage in Moscow. Gig. i san. 22 no.9: 68-72 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz Upravleniya vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnogo khozyaystva Mosgorispolkoma.
(SEWAGE
purification & utilization for irrigation & fertilization)
(IRRIGATION
use & purification of sewage)

SHIFRIN, Semen Markovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZEL'DOVICH, Rafail Nekhem'yevich, , kand. ekonom. nauk, dots.; DANILOV, Petr Mikhaylovich, ekonom.; REZNIK, A.I., red.; UCHITEL', I.Z., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

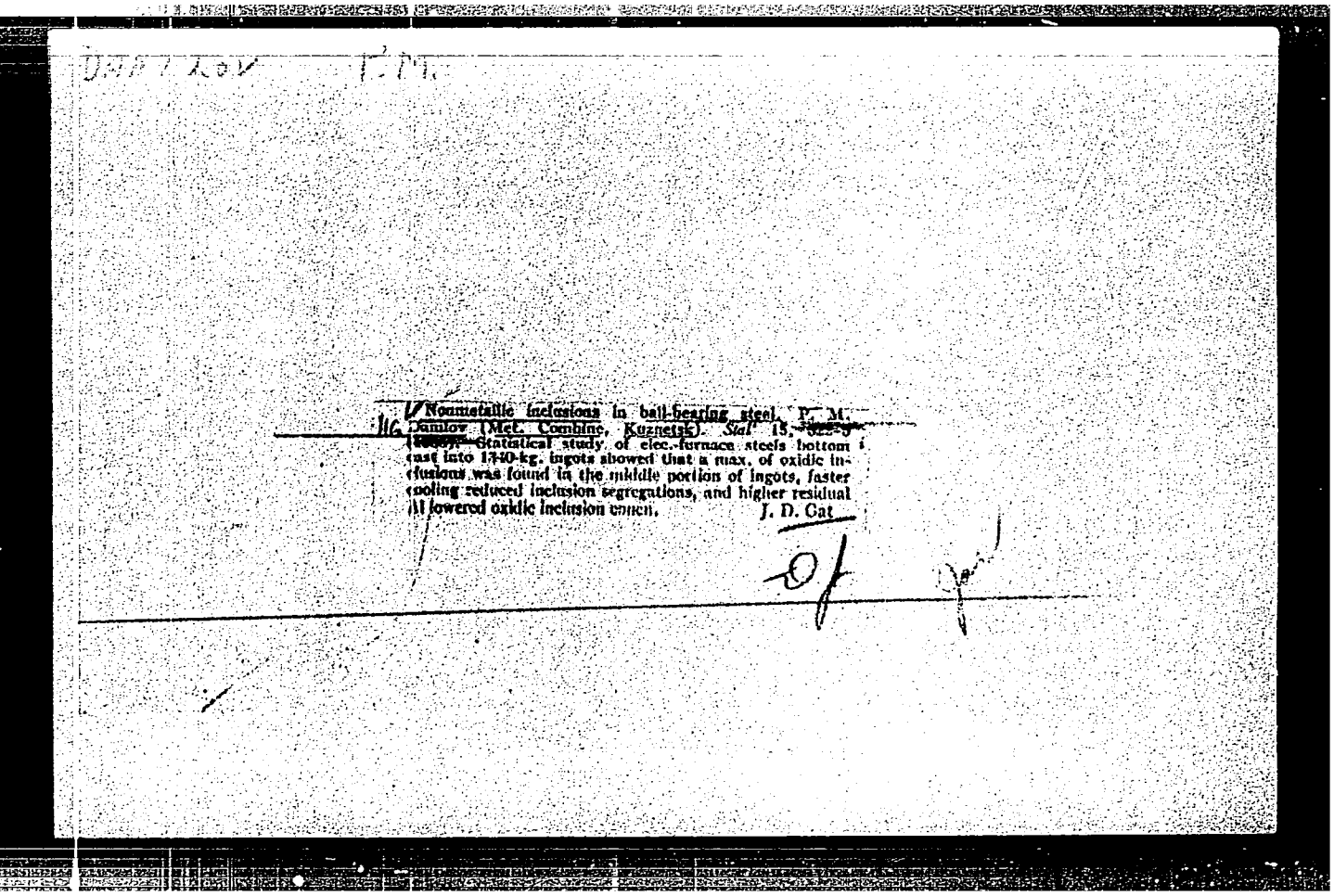
[The economics of water supply and sewerage management and construction]Ekonomika vodoprovodno-kanalizatsionnogo khoziaistva i stroitel'stva. Pod obshchei red. S.M.Shifrina. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 357 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Water supply) (Sewerage)

DANILOV, P.M.; KONOVALOV, K.N.; TEDEH, L.I.; CHUDAYEVICH, M.G.

Improvements in the technology of smelting and pouring transformer steels. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 1 no.1:139-142 '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat imeni Stalina.
(Sheet steel--Metallurgy)



Nonmetallic inclusions in ball-bearing steel. P. M. Danilov (Met. Combine, Kuznetsk). *Stal'* 15, [illegible]. Statistical study of elec.-furnace steels bottom cast into 1740-kg. ingots showed that a max. of oxidic inclusions was found in the middle portion of ingots, faster cooling reduced inclusion segregations, and higher residual Al lowered oxidic inclusion conen. J. D. Cat

SAMARIN, A.M.; YEFIMOV, L.M.; VESELKOV, N.G.; ORMAN, R.Z.; SHABANOV, A.N.; MOROZENSKIY, L.I.; GRANAT, I.Ya.; TOCHINSKIY, A.S.; ALYAVDIN, V.A.; DANILOV, P.M.; PETRIKEYEV, V.I.; POPOV, B.N.; BOBKOV, T.M.; ROSTKOVSKIY, S.Ye.; GAVRISH, D.I.; D'YAKONOV, N.S.; TIMOSHPOL'SKIY, M.N.; ROMANOV, V.D.; POCHTMAN, A.M.; MELESHKO, A.M.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; BRONSHTEYN, V.M.; PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; LIVSHITS, G.L.; ROZHKOV, V.A.; RUTES, V.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:15-16 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Rutes, Rostkovskiy, Pridantsev, Livshits, Rozhkov). 3. Stal'proyekt (for Shabanov). 4. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Alyavdin, Danilov, Petrikeyev). 5. Zavod "Elektrostal'" (for Popov). 6. "Dneprospetsstal'" (for Bobkov). 7. Glavogneupor Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Gavrish). 8. Planovoye upravleniye Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for D'yakonov). 9. Otdel rabochikh kadrov, truda i zarplaty Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Timoshpol'skiy). 10. Glavvtorchermet Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Romanov). 11. Giprostal' (for Pochtman). 12. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Meleshko). 13. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Podgoretskiy). 14. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Ofengenden). 15. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Bronshteyn).

(Steel—Metallurgy)

DUBROV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, O.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEL'DMAN, I.A.; DANILOV, A.M.; SOROKIN, P.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUTAKOV, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOYFER, V.M.; LATASH, Yu.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAMOTAYEV, S.P.; BEYTEL'MAN, A.I.; SAPKO, A.I.; PETUKHOV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEDNERAL, F.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; LAPOTYSHKIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ROZIN, R.M.; NOVIK, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LAVRENT'YEV, B.A.; SHILYAYEV, B.A.; SHUTKIN, N.I.; GNUCHEV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LYUDEMAN, K.F., doktor-inzh., prof.; GRUZIN, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; BARIN, S.Ya.; POLYAKOV, A.Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEDCHENKO, A.I.; AGEYEV, P.Ya., prof., doktor; SAMARIN, A.M.; BOKSHITSKIY, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GARNYK, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARKARYANTS, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRAMAROV, A.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; TEDER, L.I.; DANILOV, P.M.

Discussions. Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:69-105 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Direktor Ural'skogo instituta chernykh metallov (for Dubrov). 2. Direktor TSentral'nogo instituta informatsii chernoy metallurgii (for Mikhaylov). 3. Nachal'nik nauchno-issledovatel'skogo otdela osobogo konstruktorskogo byuro tresta "Elektropech'" (for Fel'dman). 4. Nachal'nik martenovskoy laboratorii Zlatoustovskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Danilov, A.M.). 5. Laboratoriya protsessov stalevareniya Instituta metallurgii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR (for Sorokin).

(Continued on next card)

DUBROV, N.F.---(continued) Card 2.
6. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Butakov). 7. Starshiy inzhener Bryanskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Soyfer). 8. Institut elektrosvarki im. Patona AN URSR (for Latash). 9. Nachal'nik TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii "Uralmashzavoda" (for Zamotayev). 10. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Sapko). 11. Moskovskiy institut stali (for Yedneral). 12. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Gnuchev, Lapotyshkin). 13. Starshiy master Leningradskogo zavoda im. Kirova (for Rogin). 14. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Novik, Polyakov, Garnyk). 15. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda "Bol'shevik" (for Lavrent'yev). 16. Starshiy inzhener tekhnicheskogo otdela Glavspetsstali Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii (for Shilyayev). 17. Zamestitel' nachal'nika tekhnicheskogo otdela zavoda "Elektrostal'" (for Shutkin). 18. Freybergskaya gornaya akademiya, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika (for Lyudeman). 19. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey stal'nogo lit'va TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (for Gruzin). 20. Starshiy master elektrostaleplavil'nykh pechey Uralvagonzavoda (for Barin). 21. Zamestitel' nachal'nika elektrostaleplavil'nogo tsekha zavoda "Sibelektrostal'" (for Fedchenko). 22. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali i elektrometallurgii chernykh metallov Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Ageyev). 23. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR, chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin).

(Continued on next card)

DUBROV, N.F.---(continued) Card 3.
24. Nachal'nik laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii (for Bokshitskiy). 25. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektrometallurgii Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kramarov). 26. Nachal'nik elektrostaleplavil'nogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Teder). 27. Nachal'nik elektrometallurgicheskoy laboratorii Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Danilov, P.M.).
(Steel--Metallurgy)

137-58-6-11820

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHORS Alyavdin, V.A., Danilov, P.M., Petrikeyev, V.I.

TITLE Experiences in the Heating of the Shrinkage Head of an Ingot Electric Arc Heating (Opyt raboty po obogrevu pribyl'noy chasti slitka. Elektrodugovoy obogrev)

PERIODICAL Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 102-105

ABSTRACT Experiments in the electrical heating of the shrinkage heads of 6-t ingots have been run at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat (KMK). The first experiments, with St 20 and 45 steels, were run by heating with a single 100-mm electrode. Later, hollow electrodes of 250-280 mm diam were used. The metal was poured into the hot top to only half the usual height. Heating was conducted for 1 hr 40 min. The current was reduced during the period of the heat from 2000 to 800 amps. The voltage was varied in the range from 36 to 48 v. A procedure for electrical heating of 5.8-t ingots of Nr 1Kh18N9T steel was developed. A lined cover with a hole for the electrode was placed over the ceramic hot top. The optimum procedure

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Experiences in the Heating (cont.)

envisaged heating for from 1 hr 30 min to 2 hrs 10 min. The current delivered to the electrode was 500-2000 amps. Energy consumption was 16.7-17.6 kwh/t. In 1956, an installation for simultaneous heating of 6 ingots by electric arc was installed at the KMK This equipment is provided with three single-phase 190-kva transformers. Each transformer is used to heat two ingots connected in series through their drags. Heating time was 1 hr 50 min. It is noted that the quality of the metal, its chemical composition, macrostructure, and mechanical properties after a trimming of 9-11% were not impaired. The eating away of the ceramic hot top produced an increase in silicon in the slag, and this made for some loss of Ti by oxidation in 1Kh18N9T steel.

V. P.

1. Steel--Friction 2. Steel--Heating 3. Electric arc--Applications

Card 2/2

TOLSTOGUZOV, N. V., KONOVALOV, K. N., GLAZOV, A. N., TEDER, L. I., DANILOV, P. M., SHIRINKIN, E. N. and GUDAYEVICH, M. G.

"Vacuum Treatment of the MX 15-Steel and Commercial Experience of the Vacuum Transformer Steel Treatment."

paper presented at Second Symposium on the Application of Vacuum Metallurgy.

Brno - 1-[illegible] May 1965

SOV/137-58-10-20613

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHORS. Levin, A.M., Danilov, P.M., Yeremenko, S.N. Pravdina, T.E.

TITLE. Oxygen, Nonmetallic Inclusions and Certain Problems of the Technology of Electric Steelmaking (Kislorod nemetallicheskiye vklyucheniya i nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii elektroplavki stali)

PERIODICAL Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 55-74

ABSTRACT: Specimens of metal were taken during 13 heats of various steels in 30-t electric-arc furnaces. [O] was determined by the Herty method and by vacuum melting, the nonmetallic inclusions (NI) were determined by electrolytic and metallographic methods. It was established that in low-carbon steels (LCS) [O] at the end of the oxidizing period attains 0.06%, but declines to 0.02% when ready for tapping, and further to 0.01% during tapping. In medium-carbon steels (MCS), [O] was 0.041-0.01% at the end of the oxidizing period and dropped to 0.01% when it was time for tapping. In high-carbon steels (HCS) [O] fluctuates in the vicinity of 0.01% during the entire heat, and approximates 0.005% when ready for tapping. It is found

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Oxygen, Nonmetallic Inclusions, and Certain Problems (cont.)

that only in the LCS did [O] diminish to less than equilibrium with C during period of Fe-Si and Al deoxidation, while in all other cases it was higher than the values in equilibrium with C. The most pronounced diminution in [O] occurred during the slagging off of the oxidizing and the making of the white slag. Upon deoxidation of the Si, the LCS first displayed a pronounced diminution in [O], which later slowed down or ceased completely, while in MCS a smooth drop in [O] was observed, and in HCS there was no change in [O] in the majority of cases. During tapping there was a pronounced reduction in [O] in the LCS, a less pronounced reduction in MCS, while both decreases and increases in [O] were observed in HCS. On deoxidation, the Si contents of NI in LCS rose on the average from 0.0038 to 0.0288% and then declined to 0.01% at the time of Al addition, subsequently rising to 0.0292%, and declining again to 0.01% during tapping. A similar regularity was also observed in MCS, but in HCS the NI contents fluctuated ~0.007%, did not increase after Si deoxidation, and increased after Al deoxidation to less than 0.01%. The data obtained are taken as good cause for recommendation of intensified deoxidation of the steel at the outset of the reduction period by use of complex deoxidizers and addition of Fe-Si to the slag in addition to Fe-Si, as this makes for a shorter heat. Bibliography: 7 references.

A.Sh.

Card 2/2 1. Steel--Production 2. Induction furnaces--Performance 3. Steel--Impurities 4. Oxygen--Performance

133-58-4-9/40

AUTHORS: Konovalov, K. N., Korneva, N. K., Danilov, P. M., Teder, L. I., Drobyazko, T. T. and Shtepa, A.S., Engineers.

TITLE: Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads (Gazovyy obogrev pribyl'noy chasti slitka)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 4, pp 311-316 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of an oxygen-coke-oven gas mixture for heating the hot tops of ingots weighing 5.6 to 6.7 tons developed on the Kuznetsk Works is described. The following optimal parameters for injector burner (Fig.1) were established: the diameter of the oxygen nozzle - 5 mm; the diameter of the mixing chamber - 16 to 18 mm; the diameter of the outlet 17 mm widening to 21 mm, the diameter of the tube for the gaseous mixture 1 1/2". Oxygen pressure 4-7 atm, coke oven gas pressure 200-350 mm H_2O. Consumption of gas 40-70 m^3/hr and of oxygen 15-30 m^3/hr. Experiments were carried out on 6-ton ingots of open hearth steel using the usual and experimental hot tops (of a smaller cross section but better insulated). Floating hot tops (Fig.2) were also tested. The duration of heating varied from 60 to 90 min, depending on the level of metal. The influence of gaseous heating on the

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quality of steel was studied on transverse macro-templets cut out from the upper part of ingots after crop end (Fig.3). Chemical analysis indicated oxidation of aluminium, manganese and silicon (Fig.4). When bunkerite was added and carrying out heating under a protective layer of slag (by adding chamotte, furnace slag etc.) with a small addition of deoxidants, the oxidation of elements was stopped. The experimental results are shown in the Table. It was established that gaseous heating is possible, the quality of metal did not deteriorate and the yield of good semis increased by 5-7% due to a decrease in crop head from 17-18% to 10-11%. Similar experiments were carried out with stainless steel 1Kh18N9T. The results obtained indicated that the heating conditions (the ratio of the consumption of gas and oxygen and heating intensity) have a deciding influence on the oxidation of titanium and the quality of the macro-structure of steel. The following optimal conditions were established:

	Heating periods.		
	I	II	III
duration of heating period, min.	30-40	30-40	20-30
oxygen pressure, atm	6	5	4-3

Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads 133-58-4-9/40

The pressure of coke oven gas should be increased to 2-3 atm (to avoid cooling of the burner). A maximum oxidation of titanium of 25% is observed when heating is carried out with an insufficient amount of protecting acid or fluid basic slag. The necessary amount of slag 5 to 7 kg should be added in 2-3 lots. By introducing into the slag titanium oxides and aluminium powder, the oxidation of titanium can be prevented. The quality of the metal obtained is satisfactory. Saving in metal due to a decrease in crop top - 6%. Further development of the process in order to decrease crop top to 6-8% should be carried out.
There are 1 table, 8 figures and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

1. Steel--Manufacture 2. Ingots--Heating 3. Slags--Properties

Card 3/3

VISHNYAKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; VOINOV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, P.M., inzh.

Changes in impurity inclusion in metals between furnace and mold. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.6:47-53 Je '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii i Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat. Rekomendovano kafedroy elektrometallurgii stali i ferrosplavov Sibirskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta.

(Steel--Defects)

DANILOV, P. M.

НЕМЕТАЛЛИЧЕСКИЕ ВКЛЮЧЕНИЯ СТАЛИ

С.И.Попель Г.Ф.Коновалов	Очистка жидкой стали от [illegible] включений
С.Е.Волков А.М.Самарин	Влияние метода раскисления стали в индукционной печи на процесс ее десульфурации.
Д.Я.Бутаков Л.М.Мельникова	Влияние водорода на обособление серы и структуру литой стали.
С.Т.Ростовцев Д.И.Туркенич В.И.[illegible] К.С.Прокошкин	Опасные неметаллические включения в конверторной рельсовой стали.
В.А.Уразов Ю.Т.Лукашевич-Дуванова	Включения в малоуглеродистой стали, содержащей титан
Ю.Т.Лукашевич-Дуванова О.В.Демент Е.В.Круглова	Включения в малоуглеродистой стали, содержащей цирконий и ниобий.
А.И.Ковалев	Осаждающее раскисление в процессах электроплавки стали.
С.Г.Воинов П.М.Данилов	Разработка и внедрение новой технологии выплавки шарикоподшипниковой стали.
В.П.Карасев П.Я.Агеев	Возможные пути ускорения раскисления металла.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production, Moscow-- 30 Jun 1959.

Danilov, F. M.

AUTHOR: [redacted]

TITLE: On the Problem of [illegible]

PERIODICAL: [illegible]

TEXT: [illegible]

Card 2/2

S/148/61/000/004/002/008
E071/E480

AUTHORS: Danilov, P.M. and Karachentseva, L.N.

TITLE: The influence of tapping slag on the contamination of steel by non-metallic inclusions

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.4, 1961, 59-66

TEXT: This investigation was carried out in order to clarify the role of tapping slag in the formation of non-metallic inclusions and to study the nature of inclusions containing slag. The investigation was done on a ball bearing steel smelted in a 40 kg laboratory and a 40 t industrial arc furnace, using radioactive calcium. Oxide of Ca 45 was carefully mixed with a small amount of the slag forming materials (300 to 500 mCurie per ton of slag) placed into a tin which was introduced into the furnace 20 to 30 minutes before tapping. After carefully stirring for 2 to 3 minutes before tapping, samples of slag were collected from 5 or 6 different spots. The mean activity of these slag samples was then used in calculating the amount of slag in non-metallic inclusions. The metal was studied in cast, forged and rolled states. Non-metallic inclusions were separated

The influence of tapping slag ...

electrolytically. The weight of dissolved metal was 100 to 200 g and the weight of inclusions separated 10 to 20 mg. After determining the radioactivity of inclusions they were spectroscopically and petrographically analysed. The evaluation of the degree of steel contamination by the largest inclusion in a specimen was done according to ГОСТ 801-47 (GOST 801-47) for semi-brittle and according to the ЭНИИП (ENIIP) scale for globular inclusions. It was found that the tapping slag could be a substantial source of contamination of steel by coarse non-metallic inclusions. The amount of slag in the inclusions separated varied from 0 to 25%, but in the majority of specimens it did not exceed 1%. With an increasing proportion of slag in the non-metallic inclusions, contamination of the metal by semi-brittle inclusions increases. Contamination by globular inclusions increases with an increasing degree of oxidation of slag. The extraneous inclusions were mainly silicates of variable shapes and composition, consisting of various particles which interacted with each other, or represented a mechanical mixture. The extraneous inclusions were randomly distributed in the body of the ingots. It is concluded that in order to attain an effective